

# Gazette of the United States.

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WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 15, 1792.

[Whole No. 292.]

FROM THE DELAWARE GAZETTE.

## CONSTITUTION OF GOVERNMENT.

PUBLISHED FOR THE CONSIDERATION OF

THE CITIZENS OF THE DELAWARE STATE;

Pursuant to an Order of the Convention of the 9th Dec. 1791.

(CONTINUED FROM THE GAZETTE OF FEB. 4.)

12. NO lands or tenements shall be sold by a sheriff, upon a judgment and execution, except in the case of mortgages and recognizances, unless it be found upon an inquiry held by the valuation of four judicious and substantial free holders, upon their oaths or affirmations, and under their hands and seals, that their clear yearly rents and profits beyond all reprises are not sufficient within seven years to satisfy all debts and damages with costs of suits, recovered against the defendant, his heirs, executors or administrators; upon which inquiry shall be indorsed a list of all debts and damages, and all the reprises considered by the freeholders in finding the inquest. No deed shall be executed by a sheriff to the purchaser of lands or tenements, unless the proceedings respecting the sale thereof shall be first approved by the court from which the execution issued.

13. Whenever a person, not being an executor or administrator, appeals from a decree of the chancellor or applies for a writ of error, such appeal or writ shall be no stay of proceeding in the chancery, or the court to which the writ issues, unless the appellant or plaintiff in error shall give sufficient security, to be approved respectively by the chancellor, or by the clerk of the court from which the writ issues, that the appellant or plaintiff in error shall prosecute respectively his appeal or writ to effect, and pay the condemnation money and all costs, or otherwise abide the decree in appeal or the judgment in error, if he fail to make his plea good.

14. No writ of error shall be brought upon any judgment heretofore confessed, entered, or rendered, but within five years from this time; nor upon any judgment hereafter to be confessed, entered or rendered, but within five years after the confessing, entering, or rendering thereof, unless the person entitled to such writ be an infant, feme covert, non compos mentis or a prisoner, and then within five years exclusive of the time of such disability.

15. The equity jurisdiction, heretofore exercised by the judges of the common pleas, shall be separated from the common law jurisdiction, and vested in a chancellor, who shall hold courts of chancery in the several counties of this State. The chancellor shall hold his office as long as he shall behave himself well therein, and shall be removable as judges of the supreme court and common pleas are by this constitution to be. The prothonotaries of the several counties shall be clerks in chancery in their respective counties.

16. The judges of the common pleas, or any two of them, shall compose the orphans court of each county, and may exercise the equity jurisdiction heretofore exercised by the orphans courts, except as to the adjusting and settling executors, administrators, or guardians accounts, in which case they shall have an appellate jurisdiction from the sentence or decree of the register. This court may issue process throughout the State to compel the attendance of witnesses. Appeals may be made from the orphans court, in cases where that court has original jurisdiction, to the supreme court, whose decision shall be final.

17. An executor, administrator, or guardian, shall file every account with the register for the county, who shall as soon as conveniently may be, carefully examine the particulars with the proofs thereof, and adjust and settle the same according to the very right of the matter and the law of the land; which account so settled shall remain in his office for inspection; and the executor, administrator, or guardian shall within three months after such settlement, give due notice in writing to all persons entitled to shares of the estate, or to their guardians respectively, if residing within the State, that the account is lodged in the said office for inspection; and the judges of that court shall hear the exceptions of any person concerned, if any be made, and thereupon allow or demand whatever against the estate of the deceased, unless upon consideration of all circumstances, they shall be fully convinced that the same is therewith justly chargeable.

18. The registers of the several counties shall respectively hold the registers court in each county. Upon the litigation of a cause, the deposition of the witnesses examined shall be taken at large in writing, and made part of the proceedings in the cause. This court may issue process throughout the State to compel the attendance of witnesses. Appeals may be made from a register's court to the supreme court, whose decision shall be final.

19. The prothonotaries of the common pleas may issue process as heretofore, take recognizances of bail, and sign confessions of judgment; and the clerks of the supreme court shall have the like powers. No judgment in the supreme court or common pleas held for one county, shall bind lands or tenements in another, until a testatum fieri facias being issued, shall be entered, of record in the office of the prothonotary of the county wherein the lands or tenements are situated.

20. The judges of the common pleas shall by virtue of their offices, compose the courts of general quarter sessions of the peace and goal delivery within the several counties. Any two of the said judges shall be a quorum.

21. The Governor shall appoint a competent number of persons to the office of Justice of the Peace, not exceeding twelve in each county, until two-thirds of both houses of the legislature shall by law direct an addition to the number, who shall be commissioned for seven years, if so long they shall behave themselves well; but may be removed by the Governor within that time, on conviction of misbehaviour in office, or on the address of both houses of the legislature.

22. The style in all process and public acts shall be, THE STATE OF DELAWARE. Prosecutions shall be carried on in the name of the State, and shall conclude against the peace and dignity of the State.

### ARTICLE VII.

SECTION 1. There shall be a court, styled, *The High Court of Errors and Appeals*, which shall consist of the Judges of the Supreme Court and the Common Pleas, and of the Chancellor. Any four of the Judges of this court may proceed on business; but any smaller number may open and adjourn the court. If any of them has rendered judgment, or passed a decree in any cause before removal, he shall not sit judicially upon the hearing of the same in this court, but may assign the reasons upon which such judgment was rendered, or such decree passed. The Chief Justice of the Supreme Court shall preside, except when he cannot sit judicially; and in such cases, or in his absence, the Chief Justice of the Common Pleas; but if he is so disqualified or absent, then the Chancellor shall preside; and if he is so disqualified or absent,

then the next eldest Judge, according to priority in date of commissions, if present, and not disqualified as aforesaid, shall preside. This Court shall have power to issue writs of error to the Supreme Court, and to the Common Pleas, and to receive and determine appeals from interlocutory or final decrees of the Chancellor. Errors shall be assigned, and causes of appeal exhibited in writing speedily, and citations duly served on adverse parties.

[To be concluded in our next.]

FOR THE GAZETTE OF THE UNITED STATES.

### EXTRACT

FROM A POEM NOT YET PUBLISHED.

HOLD, Atticus, 'till that grave Doctor pass;  
E'en meanness, in her trade's a very ass,  
Compar'd to him—imposing on mankind  
His gravity for parts—for sense refin'd.  
Say, is your friend, your father, brother, ill?  
Pray trust not him—except you wish to kill:  
If so, 'midst all the Quacks that crowd the town,  
There is not one, for killing, better known.  
Who Atticus when languishing in bed  
He saw his friend? Who would not weep him dead,  
Should this grave Owl be call'd to give the potion,  
And launch him to eternity's wide ocean?  
But to be candid—all ill will apart;  
Some say the Doctor has a generous heart.  
And friend, in truth, most noble proof indeed!  
I've heard, how he would freely purge, and bleed  
A beggar, in the twinkling of a thought;  
And ask him, only all he had—a groat.  
Yet can I give another mark of merit,  
And shew his tender, sympathizing spirit.  
Nan, shameful fate! was mighty ill, and poor;  
This man, with meagre'd step, pass'd by her door;  
Straight was he call'd—he turn'd his head about,  
And saw—a creature with a tatter'd coat!  
On still he stately march'd; the wretched man,  
Distracted with the thought of dying Nan,  
Pursu'd, o'ertook him, pray'd, intreated, cry'd—  
But stubborn as a bull's, remain'd his pride—  
“Here Doctor, here's a dollar, will you come?”  
“Yes,” said the good man, smiling, “threw the room.”  
So back they went—“there on the floor,” he cry'd,  
“There's Nan, poor thing!” and wrung his hands and sigh'd.  
The Doctor felt her pulse, and found her—dead;  
Then mightily wisely shaking his small head,  
Observ'd, “the woman's very well, I find;  
“She's gone, and left this wicked world behind:  
“So, fir, I thank you much for what you've paid,  
“Good-bye—you'd better get a coffin made.”

For the GAZETTE of the UNITED STATES.

### MAGNETIC TIDES.

SHOULD Congress defray the expence of a voyage to the Magnetic point in Baffin's Bay, who knows but a set of observations may be made to explain, in some degree, the nature of this wonderful effect.

It seems to be proved by the principles of geometry, that the magnetic needle has an universal direction towards two magnetic points, and that the magnetic points perform revolutions in certain given times: it is also found by experience, that many changes have taken place on the surface of the earth—at one time and place the sea makes rapid encroachments on the lands, at another time it deserts very extensive districts—these changes are found to take place according to the revolutions of the magnetic points; and as this is the case, there is ten thousand to one in favor of the same cause having an influence as well upon the waters of the ocean, as upon the direction of the magnetic needle.

Many opinions of learned men, such as Buffon, Goldsmith, Ray, Raynal and others, tend to confirm the truth of the observation, that the surface of this globe is subject to perpetual change by reason of the rising and falling of the ocean, which would seem to be governed by laws as certain and uniform as the common tides.

Diodorus, Siculus, Plato, Aristotle and others, besides the Egyptian Priests, describe a continent as large as America to have existed about twenty-five hundred years ago, many days sail westward from Europe and Africa; this great country, they say, was afterwards covered with water—Surely these lovers of truth would not publish a falsehood. Many of the moderns think America answers the description of the country; yet the generality of historians who treat of the new world, have passed this account in silence. It is certain there are large bodies of petrified sea-shells on many mountains of America, a proof that it must have continued many years under the sea.

An inundation is well known to have buried in modern times, with astonishing rapidity, the half of Friesland; it is said that something more than sixty years ago, the church steeples of eighteen villages near Mardike testified the unhappy event, they then appeared above the surface of the sea, but have since yielded to the force of the waves.

The Baltic Sea has destroyed and overwhelmed among many others, the famous port of Vinea; and covered by slow degrees, a large portion of Pomerania. The German ocean gradually encroaching on the shores of Holland, overwhelmed the ruins of an ancient citadel of the Romans, which had formerly been built on that coast, and which is now actually under water.

In the same manner the sea washing the coast of Norway, is well known to have detached several little islands from the main land; and is still making daily depredations upon the continent of Europe as well as Asia.

In some parts of the East-Indies, it is known that the ocean in modern times has encroached four hundred leagues on the land, so as to cover the low grounds and transform the tops of mountains into island.

Hence, after knowing the periodical revolution of the two magnetic points, it is found they cannot meet twice on the same meridian under five thousand years; and knowing the quantity of acres on the surface of the globe, and the proportion between land and water, it is found there is every year throughout the world about two millions of acres covered with the sea in some places, and about as much deserted by it in others.

By the laws of nature and of nations, new found lands are universally allowed to belong to the Prince whose subject makes the first discovery; as the author of the foregoing system is a citizen of the United States, should the addition of two millions of acres annually on this account be claimed by this country, our territories would soon become much more extensive than the largest empire in the world. X.

FROM A LATE HALIFAX PAPER.

WHENEVER a measure is proposed, which affects the interest of society, or even the happiness of any particular description of individuals, who form a part of that society, an unquestionable claim results, from that relation in which we stand to each other, as the offspring of one Universal Parent, of pointing out those evils and inconveniences that may arise from the prosecution of that measure, more especially, when it immediately concerns those, who, from their unfortunate situation, cannot have the means of that information which is essential to the forming a proper estimate of either their present or future happiness. In such instances humanity will lend her aid, and the Christian then considers himself of no country, but a citizen of the world, and that the inhabitants of the remotest regions, as well as those dwelling in the same district with himself, are his neighbours and countrymen, whenever their distresses demand his friendly assistance.

The attempts which are now making to induce the Blacks, who in general are comfortably settled in this country, to remove to the Coast of Guinea, led me into this train of reasoning; and I did hope some abler pen would have undertaken the subject in behalf those unfortunate people, who, probably, will fall victims to the mistaken principles of commerce, if not warned of their danger, and the perilous situation to which they will inevitably be exposed.

Of the policy and justice of the measure, as it respects this country, I shall not, at present, make any remarks further than to observe, that it wears an unfriendly aspect, as it will remove from the Province a number of valuable settlers, and therefore ought to be discountenanced, unless it was evident that those who are the immediate objects of it would be placed in a happier or more comfortable situation.—But of the proposals offered by the Sierra Leone Company, I will say, they are too vague and indefinite as the basis of a Colonial establishment, and however respectable the members of that Society may be, either for their probity and humanity, it is a circumstance of very serious consequence that the Blacks should be told, that the terms of settlement—the time they will be victualled, and the manner in which they are to be provided with such necessities as are essential to their existence—are neither ascertained nor pointed out with that clearness and precision, which they have an undoubted right to expect; without saying any thing respecting those other privileges which, as members of society, they have an equal and common claim fully to participate in.—Besides, the country to which these devoted people are to be sent, notwithstanding the fertility of

its soil, and the variety of products it is capable of affording, is of all others the most to be dreaded, for the constant thunder, rain and stifling heat which prevails at least four months in the year, produces such a corrupted air, that, in a few hours all animal food is reduced to a state of putrefaction, and such of the wretched inhabitants who survive owe their preservation to confining themselves within doors, to avoid the dreadful pestilential infection of the atmosphere. The tornadoes in that part of Guinea are frightful and astonishing, for the most horrible darkness comes on at noon-day, and nature, in a moment, puts on a dreadful, awful appearance, which fills the minds with horror, and makes even the brute creation to tremble.

About the year 1787, an attempt was made to form a settlement at this very place, by sending a number of Negroes from and about London. The success of that enterprise and the melancholy fate of the unfortunate adventurers, cannot be more correctly stated than from the following extract from the proceedings of the venerable society for propagating the Gospel in foreign parts, and with which I shall for the present conclude.

PHILANTHROPOS.

[The Extracts will appear in our next.]

RESOLUTIONS PASSED IN THE LATE GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF THE COMMONWEALTH OF VIRGINIA.

IN THE HOUSE OF DELEGATES,

WEDNESDAY, OCT. 26, 1791.

THE General Assembly of Virginia, considering it as one among the important privileges of the people, that the doors of the Senate of the United States should be open when they are exercising their judicial or legislative functions.

Resolved therefore, That the Senators of this Commonwealth in the Senate of the United States, use their utmost endeavors to procure the admission of the citizens of the United States to hear the debates of their house, whenever they are sitting in their legislative capacity.

Resolved also, That the Senators of this commonwealth in the Senate of the United States, use their utmost endeavors to procure the admission of the citizens of the United States, whenever the Senate shall be sitting in its judicial capacity.

November 1, 1791. Agreed to by the Senate.

TUESDAY, November 8.

Resolved, That the violation of the seventh article of the treaty of peace on the part of his Britannic Majesty, has been highly injurious to the citizens of this commonwealth, and that measures ought to be taken by the federal government to enforce the due execution of the said article of the treaty.

Resolved, That the memorial from the counties of Princess Anne, Norfolk, Nansemond, and Isle of Wight, with the above resolution, be transmitted by the executive of this commonwealth to the President of the United States.

November 14, 1791. Agreed to by the Senate.

THURSDAY, December 15.

Whereas considerable expenses have been incurred by this commonwealth, since the adoption of the federal constitution, in the necessary defence of the frontiers from the invasions and depredations of the savages: and whereas one of the essential objects of the said constitution is to provide for the common defence, in order to promote which, this commonwealth has relinquished many valuable sources of revenue:

Resolved, That the application of the executive to the general government for a reimbursement of the said expenses, is not only just and proper, but discovers a laudable zeal for the interest of the commonwealth, well deserving the approbation of the General Assembly, and they are requested therefore to persevere in their demands; and to insist on a compliance with them.

December 16, 1791. Agreed to by the Senate.



CONGRESS.

PHILADELPHIA.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,  
THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 2, 1792.

The amendments of the Senate to the Post-Office Bill were taken into consideration by the House.

ONE of the amendments was to strike out Exeter from the general route of the post.

Mr. Gilman rose in opposition to this amendment.

I hope, said he, the alteration will not be agreed to—when this bill went up to the Senate, I am informed it was committed to a committee consisting of a member from each state—that the alterations were made in that committee, and afterwards agreed to in Senate without much debate. In that committee this subject was very unfairly represented, and gentlemen who were then in favor of the amendment, are now on further enquiry, decidedly against it. This I think, a good reason why the House ought not to concur. But, sir, I beg leave to offer some reasons why an office should be established in Exeter—It is a compact town of considerable trade, and some navigation—it has a direct trade with Boston, and sends considerable quantities of dry goods—this trade would be greatly facilitated by having the stage pass through the town—But what is of more importance and more extensive in its operation, arises from the necessary communication which is kept up between that town and other parts of the state—this will be perfectly understood, when gentlemen are informed that the records of the state, the secretaries and treasury offices are kept there—that the records

and treasury of a large county, comprehending both Portsmouth and Exeter, and extending fifty or sixty miles into the country are also kept there—and that the judicial courts of the county, the state and the United States, set there at appointed periods—It is there the governor convenes his council to consult on public affairs—and it is from that place a communication should be kept up between the state and the general government—from these circumstances it appears that it would be very convenient not only for Exeter, but for a considerable part of the state to have an office established there; and as the necessary communication between that and other towns would afford frequent opportunities to send and receive letters by private conveyance, a doubt can hardly exist that such an arrangement would be productive to the revenue—this I believe to be the opinion of the post-master general. Sir, the distance from Boston to Portsmouth does not exceed seventy miles, and that perhaps the best road within the United States of equal extent—the objection therefore that the stage cannot pass through in a day, can have no weight, it is too absurd to deserve a serious refutation—the difference in the distance between the present route of the mail, and the one proposed through Exeter is, passing through Kensington, about three miles, or by Hampton-Falls, about five miles—the road through Kensington is a good carriage road, the stage ran that way about five years ago, before the proprietors contracted for the transportation of the mail—it was then a pretty good road, since which it is much improved—it was therefore a false assertion to say that the road through Kensington or Hampton-Falls is bad—and I am persuaded that the mail passing that way could not be injurious to Portsmouth. But, sir, the opposition to this measure arises from a rivalry between the two towns—Before the war, the courts and offices just now mentioned, were held exclusively at Portsmouth—on the commencement of hostilities it was found convenient to remove them to Exeter, where it has been thought expedient to continue them—but this has excited a degree of jealousy in the minds of some persons, in the interest of Portsmouth, who are perpetually on the watch to oppose any public measure calculated to promote the interest or convenience of Exeter—If this alteration takes place, letters going to Exeter will be liable to a postage of 20 or 25 per cent more than by the present arrangement, and as the cross-post will set off but once a week, letters may lie six or seven days in the office at Portsmouth—this will preclude the people of Exeter from the benefit of a post, and they will be obliged to send their letters by private conveyance as they now do.—By the original construction of the bill, the expense of transporting the mail would be less than by the proposed alteration, as by extending the route of the principal mail about three miles further, the travel of the cross-post is shortened 14. I therefore hope the people in that part of the state will not be deprived of rights naturally arising from their situation, by the prejudice and misrepresentation of those who wish to injure them, and that the amendment will not be agreed to.

Mr. Livermore—I shall agree to the amendment made by the Senate in this bill, to strike out Exeter, and to carry the mail by the accustomed route, through Hampton, which is the nearest way, as gentlemen have heretofore stated, by about five miles; and it is also the best road, more especially in winter, when the snow is deep, being a road more used, and consequently the paths better kept open. And as the bill provides that a mail shall be carried from Portsmouth by Exeter, to the interior parts of the state, I think the town of Exeter will be well accommodated, without the deviation of five miles before mentioned. As the stage carriages that carry the mail three times a week, between Portsmouth and Boston, in the summer season, carry many passengers from Portsmouth and from Boston, and other places, a deviation of five miles, and in a worse road, would be a very great inconvenience to such passengers. The distance from Boston to Portsmouth, by the usual route, is about 65 miles. This is a pretty long journey to be performed with a stage waggon in one day, which is the case in the summer season; but five miles added, may induce the necessity of traveling sometimes after night, which would be attended with inconvenience to the passengers, besides hindering the mail from arriving at the appointed hour. The inconvenience would also perhaps be greater in winter, in proportion to the number of passengers, and in respect to retarding the mail, as some part of the new proposed route is considerably more liable to be blocked up with snow, for want of travelling to keep it open, than the old route.

Portsmouth being a place of considerable commerce and navigation, it is important that the mail should arrive at its proper times, and as early as possible. The letters for Exeter are few, compared with the number for Portsmouth. The post-master has stated the amount of the postage of letters for Exeter, passing through his office at

Portsmouth, to be about fifteen dollars and an half, in eleven months from the first of January, 1791; a sum very inconsiderable indeed compared to the amount of postage received for letters delivered in Portsmouth during the same period.

Mr. Thatcher: I feel myself, sir, as little interested in the present question as it is possible for the gentleman just now up, from New-Hampshire (Mr. Livermore) Indeed I have no other interest in this matter than what arises from a desire to accommodate the greatest number of people—and so far I confess I feel interested; for any general measure that does not effect this gives a certain degree of pain. If the facts that have been stated be true, and the arguments drawn from them in support of the amendment, be conclusive, I certainly should be interested in favor of it; because it must immediately affect my constituents.—But, sir, the facts are not true, nor the reasoning just. Sir, the real matter in dispute between Portsmouth and Exeter, has not yet been understood—and I conceive it to be simply this: shall the mail from Boston arrive at Exeter about two hours earlier, on the same day, than at Portsmouth; or shall it arrive at Portsmouth first, and to Exeter the next day, or within six or seven days after? This, sir, is the real question—for whether it passes through Exeter, or through Hampton as it now does, it will reach Portsmouth on the same day it leaves Boston, and about the same hour. If the hour of arrival at Portsmouth be fixed at eight o'clock in the summer time, the post may accomplish the route through Exeter with ease—and he will do no more if he passes through Hampton: this brings us to an examination of the reasons offered in favor of the amendment, which go altogether to shew that if the route be established through Exeter, the mail will not arrive at Portsmouth on the same day it leaves Boston—and consequently the merchants at that place will be injured—and not only so, but 'tis said, the Portland mail will be delayed another day. Did I believe, sir, there was the least shadow of reason for this apprehension, I should be the first for agreeing to the amendment; but, sir, 'tis all a pretence, a whim invented for no other reason, than to prevent the mail's arriving at Exeter before it does at Portsmouth.

The gentleman (Mr. Livermore) has said the route from Boston to Portsmouth through Exeter, is about five miles farther, than through Hampton—he does not pretend to say it is more; I verily believe the difference is not more than three miles—if it is so much as that; but for the sake of the argument I will admit there is the difference contended for by the gentleman; we will examine the question on that supposition, and see if there arises a probability that the increased distance will prevent the arrival of the mail at Portsmouth on the day it leaves Boston. It seems to be agreed that the old route from Boston to Portsmouth is about sixty four or five miles; now 'tis a fact, sir, that prior to the building the bridges across Mystic and Beverly rivers the stage passed this route in a day—although at Beverly Ferry it was detained from thirty to forty minutes where it now passes in two, and it was obliged to go round by the town of Mystic—which is two miles farther than where it now crosses on the bridge; by these bridges then we may consider five miles taken off the whole distance—so that admitting the objection of the addition of five miles, as the gentleman wishes to have it, the mail may now pass, in a day, from Boston to Portsmouth through Exeter, with the same ease and certainty that it did before the erection of these bridges, through Hampton Falls—the route contemplated by the amendment; and I must beg leave further to observe, that a bridge is about to be thrown across Merrimack River, which will considerably add to the facility of passing; and may well be counted upon as a further deduction of the distance.

It has been said by the gentleman from New-Hampshire (Mr. Livermore) that the road from Portsmouth to Newbury-Port is a good road; I agree with him in this point; I am as perfectly acquainted with the road from Portsmouth to Newbury-Port as he can be—I know every patch of sand, or rock in the way, that can impede a carriage; but as good as it is, I presume he will acknowledge there is more sandy heavy road for wheel carriages, in this part of the line than all the rest of the way to Boston; so that something ought to be carried to the credit of the Exeter route because it avoids this sand. 'Tis said the road through Kensington to Exeter, is blocked up with snow in the winter time—granted as to some particular seasons; but the same is also the case as to Hampton road; I have often known the Hampton road so blocked up that the stage could not run for several weeks, this was the case last March, and I was then informed that the road through Kensington and Exeter was passable for the stage earlier than the Hampton, and it ought here to be noted there is a causeway near half a mile in length in Hampton, over which the passing is not only difficult in the win-

ter time, but very dangerous if passable at all, as some tides flow it two feet and more; I passed it last March in this situation; This inconvenience however will be avoided by passing through Exeter—and no part of that route is so bad in the winter time as this causeway; I have heretofore travelled in the winter time through Kennington and Exeter on being advised it was the best road of the two; and though there was much snow on the ground we found no difficulty in getting along—Hence, sir, 'tis evident to me that the mail may easily be carried from Boston, through Exeter to Portsmouth in a day—and that the objection founded on the increase of distance is a mere pretence, originating in an unwillingness, in the minds of some people, that the mail should arrive an hour or two sooner at Exeter than Portsmouth.

The gentleman (Mr. Livermore) has said it is a principle of the bill, that the mail shall be carried in the most direct road from place to place, and that it will be a deviation from this principle to go through Exeter: This, sir, is not strictly true—no such principle has been adhered to but in a qualified sense; and it has been departed from whenever it would accommodate any considerable number of people. I wish here to remind the House of Springfield in Massachusetts—and Middleton, in Connecticut; in the former instance the direct route from Worcester to Hartford is not through Springfield; but a deviation of near ten miles is made to accommodate that town; and in passing from Hartford to New-Haven a deviation of four or five miles (if I am mistaken, gentlemen from that State will correct me) is made for the purpose of accommodating the town of Middletown; many other instances of this nature might be adduced—and why shall not a small deviation be now made in favor of Exeter, especially since no inconvenience will result therefrom to Portsmouth? I can see no reason.

In order to convince this House that the mail, in passing from Boston to Portsmouth, ought not to be carried through Exeter, the gentleman has read a letter from the Post-Master at Portsmouth, stating the number of letters that pass in a year, by a cross post, from Portsmouth to Exeter; by which it appears the number indeed is very small. Hence he would draw an argument that the business between Boston and Exeter is trifling, and not of consequence enough to justify so small a deviation in the mail line of three or four—or, as the gentleman contends, of five miles. But, Mr. Speaker, this is strange logic! and a very different conclusion results in my mind from the contents of the letter. The letter may be evidence how little business is carried on between Portsmouth and Exeter, and that consequently there is no real need of a post between these two places—but it does not contain the shadow of evidence that there is no commercial business between Boston and other places in Massachusetts and Exeter. If a gentleman in those places wished to write to Exeter, he would never think of putting his letter into the Portsmouth mail—he must know that it is liable to lay six days in the post-office at Portsmouth, and perhaps longer—while various opportunities, by a private conveyance, would present within that time.

I have hitherto admitted the additional distance, by going through Exeter, to be five miles—but, sir, since the mail stage passes Merrimack river, about four miles above the old ferry (the gentlemen of the house acquainted with that part of the country know the places I refer to) I cannot agree that this additional distance will be more than three miles, if so much. But, however this may be, I trust I have shewn to the satisfaction of the house, that whether it be five or three, it cannot produce any inconvenience to Portsmouth, but must be highly beneficial to Exeter.

There is another consideration, sir, that ought to have some weight in deciding this question—which I will mention, & say no more—It is this: A letter that goes from Boston to Exeter, through Portsmouth, will stand charged twenty-five per cent. more than if the mail was carried directly from Boston to Exeter—while, on the other hand, the postage of a letter from Boston to Portsmouth is the same, whether the mail pass through Hampton or Exeter—because, in both of these routes, the distance from Boston to Portsmouth is more than sixty miles, and short of the next grade of postage. For these reasons, sir, I hope the house will disagree to the amendment.

Mr. Smith (N.H.) observed, that he was sorry to find his colleagues differing in opinion on the subject under consideration. He had no prejudice in favor of one of the towns (Portsmouth & Exeter) above the other.—He only wished the bill might establish that route which would best accommodate the state at large. He conceived, when the situation of New-Hampshire was considered, it would be evident that the bill as passed by the House, was better calculated to answer this purpose, than it would in case the amendment proposed by the Senate should be adopted. He remarked that the trade of the greater part of that state had been, and probably would continue to be with Boston—that if the general line

of the post-road should be established through Exeter, it would be to the people in the interior part of New-Hampshire, a saving of at least 25 miles in the distance between them and Boston—that the trade of Exeter, though within 15 miles of Portsmouth, was principally with Boston—that if the amendment proposed by the Senate should be adopted, they would be deprived of any benefit from the establishment of post-roads—that the route would be so circuitous, that the people in the interior parts of the state would probably in future, as they had in times past, send their letters to Boston, and to the southward, by private conveyance, rather than by post.—It was easy to see that the revenue by this means would be injured—that this circumstance would serve to account for the statement read from the post-master at Portsmouth, of the small number of letters sent from his office to Exeter. It was his opinion that the revenue would be greatly increased, by taking Exeter into the main post-road; and that a contract for carrying the mail from Portsmouth to Boston, might in that case be obtained for as small a sum as by the road now used—He could not see how this would injure Portsmouth, though it might not prove advantageous to the post-master at that place—How far the House might think it their duty to consult the particular interest of that officer, he would not pretend to say. He had reason to believe (though he could not speak altogether from his own knowledge) that the account given of the road by one of his colleagues and the gentleman from Massachusetts, was a just one.—Upon the whole, considering the amendment as not calculated to promote the advantage of the state he had the honor to represent, he should vote against it.

#### MONDAY, FEBRUARY 13.

Mr. S. Bourne, from the committee on enrolled bills, informed the Speaker, that the committee, on Friday last, waited on the President of the United States, and presented to him, for his approbation, the bill to establish the post-office and post-roads within the United States.

A committee was appointed, pursuant to Mr. Sterret's motion, to bring in a bill to continue in force an act declaring the assent of Congress to certain acts of the States of Maryland, Georgia, and Rhode-Island and Providence Plantations.

The House resumed the consideration of the bill relative to the election of a President and Vice-President of the United States, and declaring the officer who shall act as President in case of vacancies in the offices both of President and Vice-President.

After some debate, on a motion made to amend the bill, by the addition of a clause to confine the number of electors to the number of Senators and Representatives in Congress at the time such electors shall be chosen—the bill, together with the proposed amendment, was ordered to be recommitted to a committee of the whole House, and made the order of the day for to-morrow.

The House then resolved itself into a committee of the whole on the representation bill—Mr. W. Smith in the chair.

The ratio of representation was fixed at thirty thousand by the committee—Yea 30, Nays 21.

A motion made by Mr. Mercer, to substitute the first day of October, 1792, instead of the 4th day of March, 1793, as the period after which the representation is to be increased, gave rise to a short debate; the committee rose without taking the vote on this motion, and reported progress. Adjourned.

#### TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 14.

The fishery bill was brought in enrolled, and signed by the Speaker.

Mr. Sterret reported a bill, declaring the assent of Congress to a certain act of the State of Maryland, &c. which was read the first and second time, and made the order of the day for Monday next.

In committee of the whole, on the bill relative to the election of a President and Vice-President, &c. Mr. Muhlenberg in the chair.

The motion for inserting a clause to restrict the number of the electors to the number of the present Senate and House of Representatives, was negatived.

Mr. Sturges observed that he supposed the clause had been rejected on account of its being indefinite and complex—he therefore renewed the motion in a more simple form.—This motion, after some debate, was negatived.

Mr. Gerry then moved a clause which provides that the number of electors shall be equal to the number of Senators and Representatives the states shall by law be entitled to at the time the President and Vice-President shall enter on their respective offices. A proviso was added, by which the existing numbers of Congress shall regulate the number of the electors, in case the apportionment of Representatives shall not have been completed agreeable to a preceding enumeration. This amendment, with the proviso, was, after further debate, agreed to.

The committee then rose and reported this amendment to the House—the House took the same; the question being divided, the first part was carried in the affirmative—ayes 29—noes 21.

The proviso was then put and agreed to—and the bill ordered to be read the third time to-morrow.

Mr. Mercer had leave of absence for three weeks.

A message was received from the Senate by Mr. Secretary Otis, informing that the Senate have passed a bill regulating processes in the judicial courts of the United States, and providing compensations for jurors and witnesses.

The Fishery Bill was presented to the President of the United States for his approbation, this day. Adjourned.

#### FOR THE GAZETTE OF THE UNITED STATES.

It seems to be as easy to form a recipe to write a good stinging piece against the government, as to make a pudding. Ministerial puffery, the pomp and parade of government, court sycophants, parasites, worshippers of power, &c. are all prodigiously smart sayings. Like common swearing, they give a life and boldness to writing, which raise it a mile above the sneaking vulgar style. You may be sure the writer of a piece abounding with those excellencies, wears a cocked hat, and imposes silence and respect in every company, which has the happiness to be made wiser by his wisdom. It is really an happy thing to see these fashionable phrases brought over sea to relish our insipid politics: they have long needed spicing. A formal fellow, who is in the old homely way, after reading a smart piece in the new paper, told me he did not know what the foolish fellow (there he meant me, for I wrote the piece) could mean by those huffish, outlandish terms of abuse on the government. Why, said he, and was there ever such a fool before, do we not make the government ourselves, and unmake it at our pleasure? The public governs the Congress. The confederate, and very often the inconsiderate opinion of the public, is obeyed.—He was going on in this strain—but I thought he talked so queerly, that I left him abruptly. Z.

## Philadelphia, February 15.

By the last accounts from France it appears, that a report had been circulated in Paris, of the King's intending to escape from the kingdom. This report had excited great uneasiness in the Court—to do away the impressions it might have made, a letter was written to the Mayor by the Minister of the home department, at the command of the King.

The King has written to his brothers, urging them by every motive that can influence good citizens, to return to the bosom of their country in peace.

There are great appearances of warlike preparation on the part of the emigrants—the Empress of Russia favors their designs it is said—this, however, is an old story. Some spirited decrees against the emigrants have passed the National Assembly, and have been presented to the King for his approbation; he has suspended his decision, till the result of the measures he had taken were known.

The States of Brabant have agreed to acknowledge the sovereignty of the Emperor's Council; by which means it appears that peace and confidence are fully restored.

The English papers contain very lengthy and minute details of the movements of their army under Lord Cornwallis in the East-Indies. After an action with Tippecoo, in which the English lost 500 men, his Lordship was obliged to retreat from before Seringatam, and suspend his grand enterprise for the present.

*Authentic extract of a letter from a gentleman of the best information at Haure, dated October 15.*

"Our harvest has not turned out quite so well as last year. We shall be in want, not here but at Nantes, Bourdeaux, and Bayonne. Those provinces must depend upon strangers for supplies; for the more fertile parts of France have not yet an idea of succouring those of a contrary description, and if they had, the means of transmitting their produce are obstructed. About fifteen days since the English opened their sea-ports to us; notwithstanding which, I have reason to think that the inhabitants of the United States will not be disappointed of a good market in sending their grain to the above mentioned ports."

Another letter from the same gentleman, dated Oct. 27, mentions as follows:—"Virginia tobacco is selling from 34 to 40 livres per cwt. This is reckoned a good price."

A motion was lately made in the Assembly of the State of South-Carolina to request their representatives in Congress to use their influence to obtain a repeal of the excise.—The motion was negatived by a majority of two only!!!

N. B. It does not appear that any substitute for the excise was proposed.

What would be the effect of a transfer by sale to the Northward, of all the public Securities now in the Southern States, says a correspondent, time only can disclose.

### ORIGINAL COMMUNICATIONS.

The constitution of the state of Massachusetts, has made it expressly the duty of the legislature to patronize and encourage the University at Cambridge. Such a fact will assist future historians in writing the history of this age. It is owing to the annual grants of money by the legislature of that state, that the University of Cambridge has grown up to such celebrity. That state will doubtless pursue the policy which the wise example of their forefathers and their constitution have made so respectable—and by continuing their public assistance in money, extend the fame and usefulness of that ancient seminary of learning. It is to be hoped that every state will turn its attention to this important object. It is much to the honor of the state of North-Carolina, that they have applied five thousand pounds to the establishment of a University. These instances do honor to our country, in our eyes and in those of foreign nations; and they tend, by spreading general knowledge, to give the greatest degree of security to our liberties.

In this country, time and prosperity travel together. Without being a prophet, with pen and ink a man may compute with tolerable certainty, the grade of our advancement at any future period. There is some danger in this very security.—We talk of our happiness as a nation, as of a property which we hold by deed—a blessing which misfortune cannot interrupt, nor our foolish jealousies and rivalships spoil after we have got it.—But we run one hazard—breaking the Union—Heaven defend us.—The idea almost stops the pulse of the heart. But as common danger makes friendships, security breaks them. In the American Dictionary disunion stands for every word of evil import.—It becomes every good American to cultivate national sentiments, and to support with all his powers a free federal government, which if it lasts, will make us the happiest, and if it fails the most degraded wretched people in the universe.

In consequence of the funding system, the southern states experienced a general reformation of the credit of their paper securities; but conceiving that the circumstance was merely the temporary inflation of a balloon, as soon as it appeared to rise, those states fearing that it would fall again, cut the strings, and let it ascend.—Hence we may account for two millions of dollars, according to the calculation of a learned gentleman, having found a stationary point in a higher latitude.

*For 'tis an old and just opinion,  
Good paper from the South dominion;  
Like eagles when full fledged will fly,  
And perch beneath a northern sky.*

How often, and how solemnly, is Congress warned against encroaching on the state governments—these warnings and admonitions are heard from the legislators both of the general and state governments.—they are presented on every occasion, "line upon line, and precept upon precept," in doors and out. Yea, it has been said, "better dissolve the union than encroach on the state governments"—Very well; but let us now advert to the other side of the exhibition—here we find no apprehensions, dangers or terrors, are entertained—although the odds against the general government are as 14 to 1—and the influences of states attempting to legislate for the union, are flagrant and numerous.

What construction must dispassionate, disinterested persons, friends to the union, on the present confederation, put on such conduct!

[The following lines were omitted in the last Gazette for want of room.]

*Allowance, or a bounty, which to pay,  
Kept a decision five whole days at bay;  
To guard the constitution, how absurd,  
To quibble five whole days about a word!*

New-York papers received by yesterday's mail were dated, some in January—others the first of February.

### PRICE CURRENT.—PUBLIC SECURITIES.

| FUNDED DEBT.                       |                       |               |
|------------------------------------|-----------------------|---------------|
| 6 pr. Cents                        | 24 7/8 pr. £.         | 123 pr. cent. |
| 3 pr. Cents                        | 14 1/8                | 73 1/2 do.    |
| Deferred 6 pr. Cents               | 15 1/2                | 75 do.        |
| UNFUNDED DEBT.                     |                       |               |
| Final Sett. and other Certificates | 22 1/2                | 110 do.       |
| Indents                            | 13 1/4 14 1/2         | 70 do.        |
| half shares Bank Stock—            | 103 per cent premium. |               |

## Joseph Anthony, & Son,

HAVE FOR SALE,  
At their Store, No. 5, on Chestnut-Street Wharf,

A FEW puncheons choice old Jamaica Spirits,  
Grenada, St. Kitts and Nevis Rum,  
Port-au-Prince, Cape-Francois and Surinam Molasses,  
Coffee, Coton, and Pimento,  
Hyson and Souchong Tea, of the first quality,  
Cloves, Cassia, and Bostion Chocolate,  
Spermaceti Candles and strained Oil,  
Salmon and pickled Mackerel,  
Bostion Beet and Burlington Pork,  
Ruffia and Bostion Canvas,  
A few bales excellent Hops,  
Myrtle Wax Candles,  
St. Martin's Salt,  
Madeira Wine, in pipes, hogheads and quarter casks,  
And a few cases old Batavia Arrack.

February 8, 1792.

[cp4w]

## IMPERIAL HYSON, SOUCHONG, and BOHEA

### T E A S,

REFINED SUGARS, COFFEE, & SPICES, &c. &c.  
Of the first quality—by retail,

No. 19,

Third-Street, between Chestnut and Market Streets.

## American Lead Manufactory.

STEPHEN AUSTIN, & Co.

HAVE just now opened their LEAD-WAREHOUSE, two doors south of Walnut-Street Wharf, adjoining their New Factory—where they have now made, and ready for sale, a general assortment of SHOT of all sizes, with SHEET and BAR LEAD, the production of the Mines in Virginia. As they have employed a number of experienced English workmen, they warrant it to be equal in quality to any manufactured in Europe, and at a reduced price from the cost of imported.

They also continue to manufacture all the above articles at Richmond, in Virginia. All orders addressed to either of the above Factories, will be thankfully received, and executed on the shortest notice.

N. B. Wanted, industrious, sober, Labouring Men, at the said Mines, where constant employ, good wages, and other encouragements will be given, means of conveyance being provided, and houses for their reception.

For further particulars enquire of Messrs. MOSES AUSTIN & Co. at their Factory in Richmond, or as above.  
Philadelphia, December 3, 1791.

if

## JOHN PINTARD,

SWORN BROKER & AUCTIONEER,  
PURCHASES and SELLS

PUBLIC DEBT of every description, on Commission,  
at the following rates:

ON the specie amount of all sales at auction, one eighth per cent.

On ditto at private sale or purchase, one-half per cent.

On remittances, ditto.

Receiving interest at the Loan-Office, one per cent. on the amount of the interest.

For making transfers at ditto, seventy-five cents per transfer.

Such persons as may incline to favor the subscriber with their orders, may rely on their being executed with punctuality, fidelity and dispatch. His long experience and extensive dealings in the public stocks, together with a well established correspondence throughout the United States, enable him to conduct his operations with peculiar benefit to his employers.

JOHN PINTARD,

New-York, No. 57, King-Street.

October 15, 1791.

## Dismal Swamp Canal Company.

PROPOSALS for cutting a Canal from the waters of Elizabeth River in Virginia, to those of Pasquotank in North-Carolina, or for conducting the work, will be received until the ninth day of April next, by Robert Andrews, of Williamsburg; Thomas Newton, jun. and Daniel Bedinger, of Norfolk, in Virginia; by John Cowper, of Gates County; and Benjamin Jones, of Camden County, in North-Carolina. The length of the Canal will be about sixteen miles; the country through which it will pass, is swampy, free from stones, and covered with heavy wood. The Canal is to be thirty-two feet in width, and eight feet at least in depth, below the surface of the earth, and capable of being navigated in dry seasons, by vessels drawing three feet water.

Good security will be required of contractors; and persons making application to be employed as managers, must produce certificates (from characters of respectability) of their qualifications for a business of this kind.

By order of the President and Directors,

WILLIAM A. BAYLEY, Clerk.

Norfolk, January 21, 1792.

(cp9a)

ANNAPOLIS, January 1, 1792.

At a Meeting of the Visitors and Governors of St. John's College, in the State of Maryland, on Thursday the 10th of November last,

RESOLVED,

THAT this Board, at the quarterly meeting in May next, proceed to elect a Vice-Principal of St. John's College.

That it be the duty of the Principal and Vice-Principal, to teach some of the higher Authors in Latin and Greek, certain parts of the Mathematics, Logic, and Moral and Natural Philosophy; and that the departments of the said Principal and Vice-Principal shall hereafter be ascertained with precision, on considerations of their mutual convenience and respective qualifications.

That the Vice-Principal shall be entitled to receive, for his services, a salary of three hundred and fifty pounds, current money, rating dollars at 7/6 each, to be paid quarterly.

That persons desirous of, and qualified for the appointment of Vice-Principal, be, by public advertisement, requested to make application to Mr. Charles Wallace, Mr. Charles Carroll of Carrollton, and Mr. Alexander Contee Hanson, all of the city of Annapolis.

By order of the Board,

JOHN THOMAS, President.

N. B. The fundamental Laws of St. John's College prohibit all preference on account of religious tenets or opinions.

As the appointment of a Vice-Principal is alone wanted, to complete the plan of this rising seminary, the Board will certainly proceed to the election at the stated time; provided a person qualified, in their judgment, for this important station, can be procured. The personal attendance of the candidates, although not positively required, will be obviously proper.

It may be useful to remark, that the salaries of all the professors and teachers have hitherto been paid with entire punctuality; and that the funds of St. John's College produce a certain annual income, superior to all the appropriations, which have been, or probably will be made.

The Printers of newspapers throughout the United States, are earnestly requested to insert the above resolve and remarks—and to repeat the publication as often as convenience will permit.

## PUBLIC SECURITIES,

Bought and Sold, on COMMISSION, by  
SAMUEL ANDERSON,  
Chestnut-Street, next door to the Bank, No. 97.

## A LOTTERY,

TO raise the sum of £.750 for the purpose of repairing the Protestant Episcopal Church in the city of New-Brunswick, agreeable to an act of the Legislature of the State of New-Jersey, passed November 1791.

| S C H E M E. |          |      |                 |
|--------------|----------|------|-----------------|
| 1            | Prize of | 2000 | Dollars is 2000 |
| 1            |          | 1000 | 1000            |
| 2            |          | 500  | 1000            |
| 5            |          | 200  | 1000            |
| 10           |          | 100  | 1000            |
| 30           |          | 50   | 1500            |
| 90           |          | 20   | 1800            |
| 1675         |          | 4    | 6700            |
| 1814         | Prizes.  |      | 16000           |
| 3520         | Blanks.  |      |                 |

5334 Tickets, at 3 Dollars each, is 16002 Dolls.

This Lottery is composed of 5334 Tickets, not two Blanks to one Prize, and subject to a deduction of twelve and an half per cent. which is more favorable to adventurers than any Lottery yet offered to the public—and it being of such evident utility, that it cannot be doubted but the undertaking will meet with the most liberal support.

The drawing will commence on the second Monday in April, or sooner if the Tickets are disposed of, in the city of New-Brunswick, under the inspection of Col. John Bayard, President of said city; James Parker, Esq. Mayor of the city of Amboy; and Archibald Mercer, Esq. Deputy Governor of the Manufacturing Society of New-Jersey.

Tickets to be had of the following persons, who are duly appointed Managers, are under oath, and have given security for the faithful performance of their duty.

A list of the fortunate numbers will be published, and the prizes paid immediately after the drawing of the Lottery.

JOHN PARKER, }  
PETER KEENON, } Managers.  
ANTHONY W. WHITE, }

N. B. Those prizes which are not demanded within six months after the drawing of the Lottery, will be considered as a generous donation to the Church.

New-Brunswick, January 20, 1792.

[cp 3m]

## S A L E S

Of the real Estate of JOHN KIDD, late of the Township of Bensalem, in the County of Bucks, Esquire, deceased, pursuant to the Directions of his last Will and Testament.

ON Tuesday the 27th of March next will be exposed to Sale, by way of Public Vendue, on the premises—One exceedingly valuable and highly improved Farm, containing about two hundred and ninety-nine acres, situate on the river Delaware; on which is erected a handsome two-story brick house, with a new piazza in the front, two kitchens, a good barn, stables, hay-house, and other convenient outbuilds. A good orchard of the best kind of grafted fruit, now in its prime; a large garden well fenced in, and in good order; and a shad and herring fishery before the door. This place is remarkably well timbered, has a sufficiency of meadow, a large front on the river, and runs back to the post-road.

One other very valuable Farm, adjoining the above; containing about two hundred and seven acres, the greatest part of which is wood-land. There are on this farm a good house, barn, stables, and other outbuilds, with a young thriving orchard of the best grafted fruit, and a shad and herring fishery. It has long been a well accustomed tavern; and the ferry belonging to it, known by the name of Dunks's, is noted for being well kept and much frequented. Both the above places afford the best prospects on the river, and are remarkably healthy.

One other small Farm, containing about sixty-three acres, situate in the township of Southampton, in the county aforesaid; on which are erected two log-houses. There is a small orchard, and a great sufficiency of wood-land and meadow ground.

One Lot, containing four acres, situate on the great post-road leading from Philadelphia to New-York, and ten miles from the former. On it is a good log dwelling-house, and work-shop adjoining, with a well of excellent water at the door: now in the tenure of the Widow Ward.

Also, at the same time and place, will be sold all the remaining Stock, Household-Furniture, Farming Utensils, and Wheat in the ground.

N. B. The conditions of sale will be, one-third of the purchase money to be paid down, and the remainder in two yearly payments with interest.

JOHN SWIFT, }  
JOHN M. NESBIT, } Executors.  
SAMUEL BENEZET, }

(cpm27)

## TO BE SOLD,

THAT beautiful and elegant situation on the banks of the Potomack, adjoining the town of Alexandria, whereon the subscriber now resides; about 25 or 30 acres will be sold with the improvements, which are a neat and commodious two story house, completely finished from the cellar to the garret, a kitchen, laundry, meat-house, dairy, two story barn, and ice house, all finished in the best manner, together with several other necessary outbuilds, the yard and garden neatly paved, and a skillful gardener now employed in putting it in fine order; the land well enclosed with a post and rail fence; a well, and springs of excellent water—the prospect is equalled by few, and excelled by none in America—its contiguity to Alexandria, the Federal Town, and Georgetown, having a fine and full view of each place, must render it in a few years of great value, being directly in a line of communication from Alexandria to the other two towns. Should a purchaser offer before the 15th of February next, a cheap bargain may be had. An indisputable title, clear of all incumbrances, will be made by the subscriber. I will also sell with this place, 220 Acres of Wood Land, about 3 miles distant, which will suit well to support the above in wood and timber.

December 14, 1791.

(tf)

BALDWIN DADE.

RUN AWAY from the Subscriber, living in Eilenborough, nearly opposite Reedy Island, on the night of the 20th of November, 1791, an Apprentice Lad, named JOHN MORRIS; about 16 years of age; took with him a new felt hat, homespun cloth coat and breeches, corduroy jacket, two pair stockings, two homespun shirts, two pair shoes, and some summer cloaths. It is supposed he went on board some vessel, as he was seen going in a bateau towards some vessels that were lying at the Piers, near Reedy Island.—Whoever takes said apprentice, and returns him to his master again, shall receive Two Dollars reward, by

BENJAMIN HOLME.

## American Apollo.

SUBSCRIPTIONS FOR THE AMERICAN APOLLO,  
A new Publication, just commenced in Boston,  
ARE RECEIVED BY THE EDITOR HEREOF.

## War Department.

JANUARY 21, 1792.

INFORMATION is hereby given to all the military invalids of the United States, that the sums to which they are entitled for six months of their annual pension, from the 4th day of September, 1791, and which will become due on the 5th day of March, 1792, will be paid on the said day by the Commissioners of the Loans within the states respectively, under the usual regulations, viz.

Every application for payment must be accompanied by the following vouchers.

1st. The certificate given by the state, specifying that the person possessing the same is in fact an invalid, and ascertaining the sum to which as such he is annually entitled.

2d. An affidavit, agreeable to the following form:

A. B. came before me, one of the Justices of the county of \_\_\_\_\_ in the state of \_\_\_\_\_ and made oath that he is the same A. B. to whom the original certificate in his possession was given, of which the following is a copy (the certificate given by the state to be recited) That he served (regiment, corps or vessel) at the time he was disabled, and that he now resides in the \_\_\_\_\_ and county of \_\_\_\_\_ and has resided there for the last \_\_\_\_\_ years, previous to which he resided in \_\_\_\_\_

In case an invalid should apply for payment by an attorney, the said attorney, besides the certificate and oath before recited, must produce a special letter of attorney agreeable to the following form:

I, A. B. of \_\_\_\_\_ county of \_\_\_\_\_ state of \_\_\_\_\_ do hereby constitute and appoint C. D. of \_\_\_\_\_ my lawful attorney, to receive in my behalf of \_\_\_\_\_ my pension for six months, as an invalid of the United States, from the fourth day of September, one thousand seven hundred and ninety-one, and ending the fourth day of March, one thousand seven hundred and ninety-two.

Signed and sealed

in the presence of

} Witnesses.

Acknowledged before me,

Applications of executors and administrators must be accompanied with legal evidence of their respective offices, and also of the time the invalids died, whose pension they may claim.

By command of the President of the United States,  
H. KNOX, Secretary of War.

The Printers in the respective states are requested to publish the above in their newspapers, for the space of two months.

## POST-OFFICE,

PHILADELPHIA, January 29th, 1792.

### ESTABLISHMENT of the MAILS for the Year 1792.

IN my advertisement of the 9th inst. I mentioned the precise time of closing the different mails, at this office; and gave notice, that letters must be left half an hour earlier, than there might be time to make up the numerous mails. For all letters are to be marked—accounts of them entered in a book—and transcripts of those accounts made out, to send to the respective post-masters. But as some gentlemen have not adverted to this notice, and to prevent mistakes in future, I request those who are possessed of my advertisement of the 9th, to destroy it, and attend to the following, in which I have marked the times at which letters must be left at the office, to ensure their going in the mail of the day.

The EASTERN MAIL will be closed on

Mondays } at eight o'clock in the morning, and reach  
Tuesdays } New-York at two o'clock, P. M. on each  
Wednesdays } succeeding day.  
Thursdays and }  
Fridays }

The Mail from New-York will be closed there on the same days, and at the same time in the morning; and  
Arrive at Philadelphia on

Tuesdays }  
Wednesdays } at one o'clock, P. M.  
Thursdays }  
Fridays and }  
Saturdays }

The SOUTHERN MAIL will be closed on

Mondays } at nine o'clock, A. M. (reaching Baltimore on  
Wednesdays and } each succeeding day at 3 o'clock, P. M.)  
Fridays } and  
Arrive at Philadelphia on

Tuesdays }  
Thursdays and } at one o'clock, P. M.  
Saturdays }

The MAIL for the EASTERN SHORE of MARYLAND, as far as CHESTERTOWN, will be closed on

Mondays } at half past seven o'clock in the morning,  
Wednesdays and } (reaching Chestertown on each succeeding  
Fridays } day) and  
Arrive at Philadelphia on

Tuesdays }  
Thursdays and } at one o'clock, P. M. in summer, and at two  
Saturdays } o'clock, P. M. in winter.

The MAIL for CHESTER-MILLS and EASTON, will leave Philadelphia every Monday with the other Mails for the Eastern Shore, and return with the same every Saturday from November 1st to May 1st, and every Thursday the rest of the year.

The MAIL for DUCK-CREEK CROSS-ROADS & DOVER, will also leave Philadelphia every Monday with the Eastern Shore Mail, and return with the same every Thursday throughout the year.

The MAIL for PITTSBURG, will leave Philadelphia every Saturday at half past nine o'clock, A. M. and the Mail from Pittsburg will arrive at Philadelphia every Friday at noon.

As there are several places of the same name in the United States, the merchants and others are requested to be very particular in the direction of their letters; and when letters are not for a post town, the nearest post town to the place ought to be mentioned.

ROBERT PATTON, Post-Master.

## HOLY BIBLE.---Royal Quarto.

MR. THOMAS, of Worcester, Massachusetts, most respectfully informs the public, that he has this day completed the Old and New Testaments of his Royal Quarto Edition of the HOLY BIBLE. The Apocrypha and Index, &c. will be published with all the dispatch the nature of the work will admit.

Such Gentlemen as hold SUBSCRIPTION PAPERS, he begs will return them to him at Worcester, or to him and Company at Boston, by the last day of November next, and as much sooner as they conveniently can.

He is happy to inform the public, that the work has been examined by many gentlemen, clergymen and others, and has met with their highest approbation; both as to the execution of the printing, its correctness, and its cheapness compared with English copies of the same size and quality.

As this very laborious and exceedingly expensive undertaking, is carried on solely at his own cost, he is led to hope that all those who wish to possess a large Family Bible, will so far encourage this laudable undertaking of their countryman, as to add their names to the subscription.

Worcester, Sept. 29, 1791.

ISAIAH THOMAS.

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